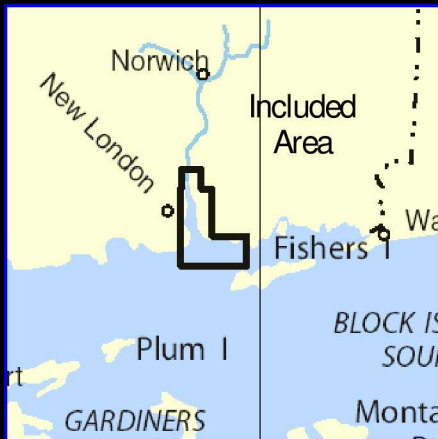


BookletChartTM

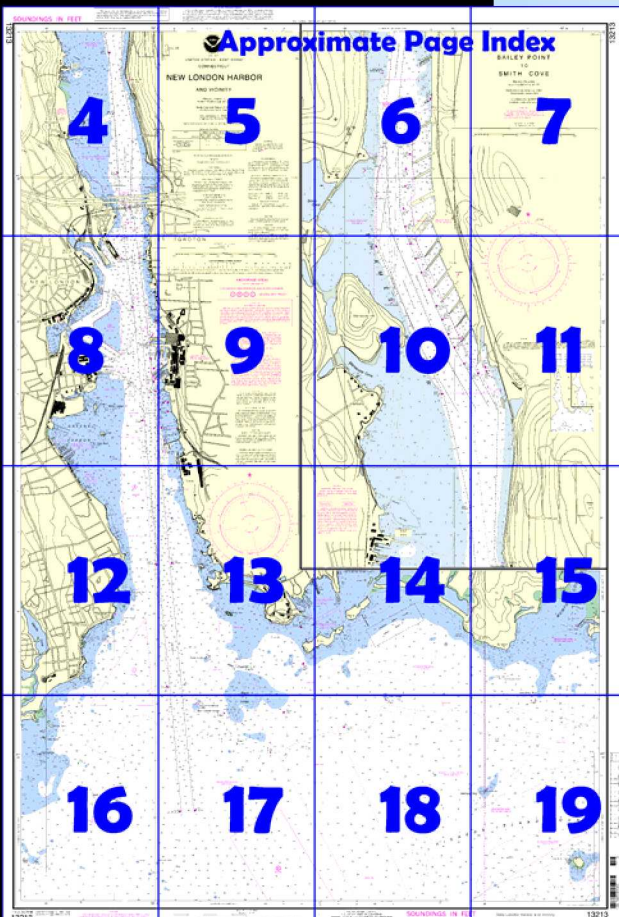
New London Harbor and Vicinity

(NOAA Chart 13213)

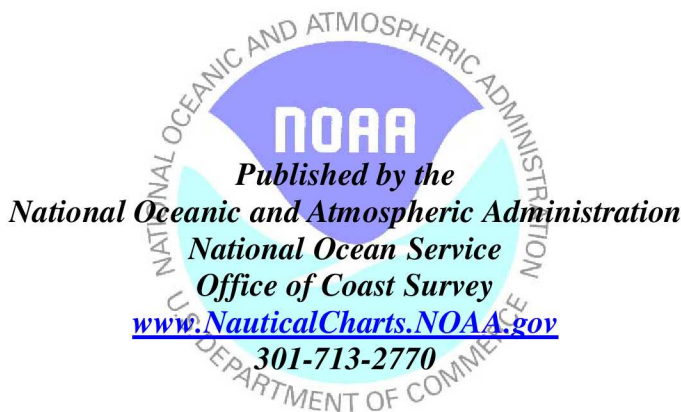


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

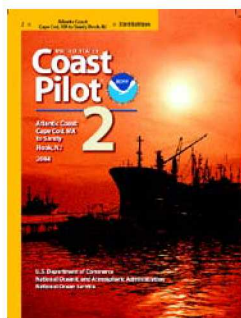
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(31) **New London Harbor**, near the east end of Long Island Sound at the mouth of the **Thames River**, is an important harbor of refuge. Vessels of deep draft can find anchorage here in any weather and at all seasons.

(34) **New London** is a city on the west bank of Thames River about 2.5 miles above the mouth. The town of **Groton** on the east bank is connected to New London by a highway bridge and a railroad bridge. The main harbor

comprises the lower 3 miles of Thames River from Long Island Sound to the bridges, and includes Shaw Cove, Greens Harbor, and Winthrop Cove. It is approached through the main entrance channel extending from deep water in Long Island Sound to deep water in the upper harbor.

(35) **Greens Harbor**, a small-craft shelter just north of the entrance, has general depths of 6 to 17 feet.

(36) **New London Coast Guard Station** is at **Fort Trumbull**, on the west side of main channel northward of Greens Harbor.

(37) **Shaw Cove** is a dredged basin about 0.8 mile northward of Greens Harbor. In February 1986, the controlling depth was 15 feet in the entrance channel through the south draw of the bridge, thence depths of 11 to 15 feet were available in the basin. The railroad bridge over the entrance has a swing span with clearances of 6½ feet.

(38) **Winthrop Cove**, northward of Shaw Cove, is part of the main waterfront channel. The fixed railroad bridge near the head of this cove has a clearance of 4 feet.

(39) **New London Ledge Light** (41°18.3'N., 72°04.7'W.), 58 feet above the water, is shown from a red brick building on a square white pier on the west side of New London Ledge; a fog signal is sounded at the station.

(40) Other prominent features in approaching New London Harbor are: New London Harbor Light, on the west side of the entrance channel; the monument at Fort Griswold; the microwave tower atop a building in downtown New London; the large sheds at the shipyard on the east side of the river opposite Fort Trumbull; and the highway bridge at New London.

(41) A U.S. Navy project for New London Harbor provides for a channel 40 feet deep to Fort Trumbull, thence 38 feet to State Pier No. 1, thence 36 feet to the U.S. Navy Submarine Base. A Federal project provides for a channel 23 feet deep in the waterfront channels north of Fort Trumbull and in Winthrop Cove.

(42) **Pine Island Channel**, northeastward of New London Ledge Light, between Pine Island and Black Ledge, has a rocky and very broken bottom on which the least found depth is 10 feet

(44) On the west side of the approach to New London Harbor, foul ground extends about 1 mile from shore in the vicinity of **Goshen Point**. The area has numerous rocky patches and boulders, some showing above water, and should be avoided by small craft. **Rapid Rock**, marked by a buoy on its southeast side, is about 1.6 miles southwestward of New London Ledge Light. It has a least depth of 11 feet. An unmarked ledge covered 38 feet is about 750 yards southeast of Rapid Rock and is the outermost shoal to the southward. **Sarah Ledge**, 0.7 mile northeastward of Rapid Rock and marked by a buoy, has a least depth of 16 feet and is the easternmost shoal on the west side of the main channel approach.

(45) On the east side of the main channel foul ground extends about 1 mile offshore. **New London Ledge**, marked by New London Ledge Light, has a least depth of 7 feet. **Black Ledge**, just to the northeastward of New London Ledge, has a rocky islet, 2 feet high, on it. Depths are 2 to 16 feet on the ledge. Buoys mark the shoal area.

(46) Broken ground fringes the shore southwestward of New London Harbor Light. Rocks with 2 to 11 feet over them extend about 0.2 mile from shore in the bight just southward of the light.


(47) **White Rock**, an islet in Greens Harbor, is 200 yards from the 18-foot curve on the western edge of the channel. **Hog Back**, a small ledge awash at low water, is 150 yards southwestward of White Rock and about 0.3 mile from the western shore, and is marked by two buoys. Rocks, covered 3 to 6 feet, are in the middle of the northern part of Greens Harbor. **Melton Ledge**, northward of White Rock, with one-half foot over it, is 125 yards eastward of **Powder Island** and is marked by a buoy; a rock awash is close westward of Melton Ledge.

(76) The **U.S. Coast Guard Academy** is on the west side of Thames River about 1 mile north of the center of New London. The administration building, with its white tower and clock, and the lighted chapel spire are very prominent, but are not visible until almost abeam of the academy. Depths alongside the 410-foot-long academy pier are reported in January 1995, to be 20 feet at the face, 20 feet along the south side, and 20 feet on the north side.

(77) The **U.S. Naval Submarine Base** is on the east side of the Thames River about 2.5 miles above New London.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

Corrected through NM Mar. 13/04
Corrected through LNM Feb. 24/04

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Connecticut State Grid is indicated by dashed ticks, at 5,000 foot intervals.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE C
Corps of Engineers authorized project depth is 40 feet for a width of 500 feet from the channel entrance to a point in approximately 41°20'58.6"N., 72°05'08.3"W., thence 36 feet to a point in approximately 41°21'53.4"N., 72°05'16.8"W.


AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.351" northward and 1.726" eastward to agree with this chart.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.55 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.40 MHz
Riverhead, NY	WXM-80	162.475 MHz

NOTE B
Corps of Engineers authorized project depths are 20 feet for width of 350 feet in westerly channel and 25 feet for width of 250 feet in easterly channel. Widths from 410 feet to 1020 feet are provided by the U.S. Navy.


SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Department of the Navy.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

ANCHORAGE AREAS
110.147 (see note A)
Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta
 **GENERAL ANCHORAGES**

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
New London, State Pier (41°22'N/72°06'W)	feet 3 . 1	feet 2 . 8	feet 0 . 2	feet 0 . 2	feet -3 . 0
Smith Cove Entrance (41°24'N/72°06'W)	3 . 0	2 . 7	0 . 2		-3 . 5

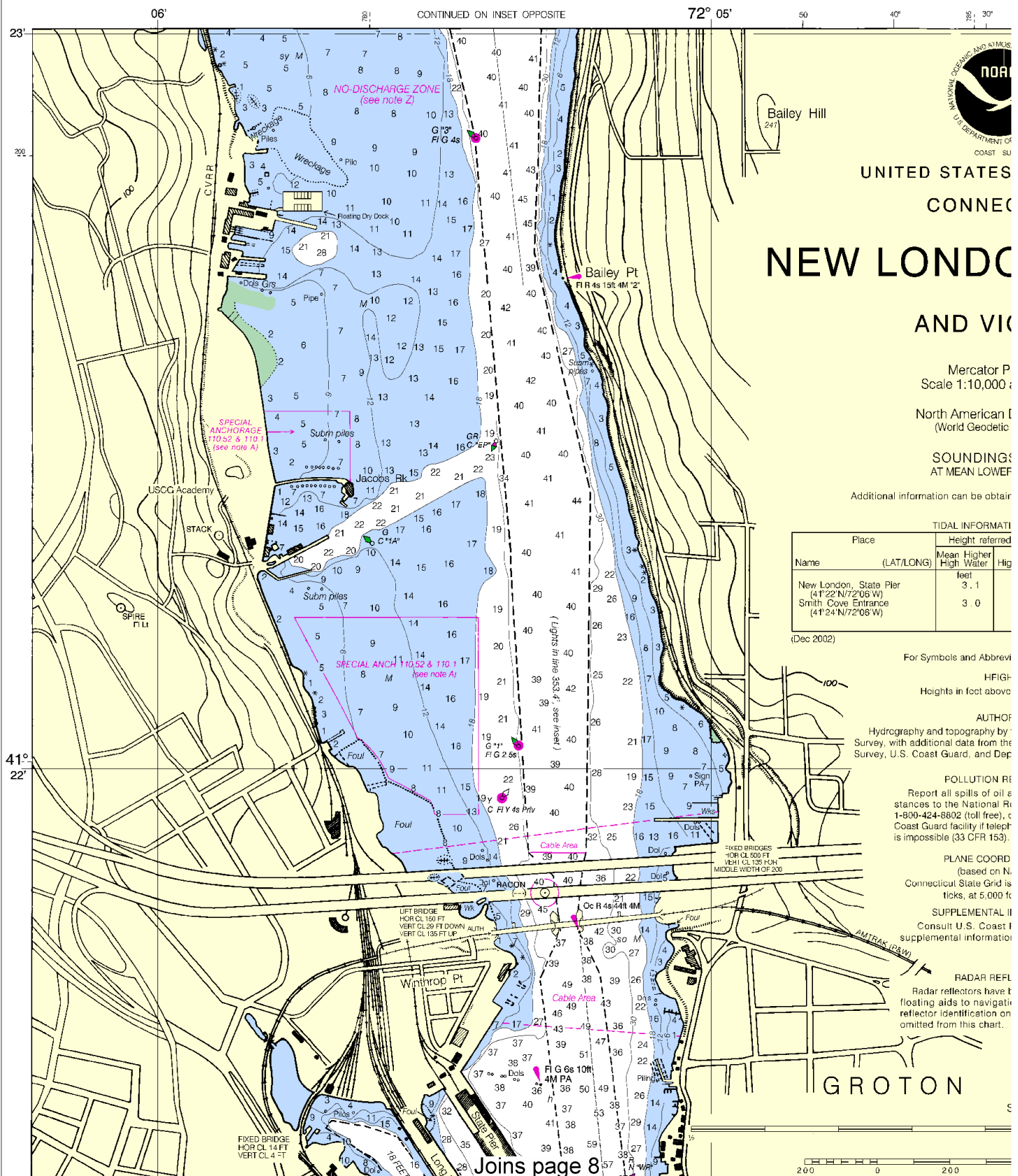
(Dec 2002)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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13213



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

4

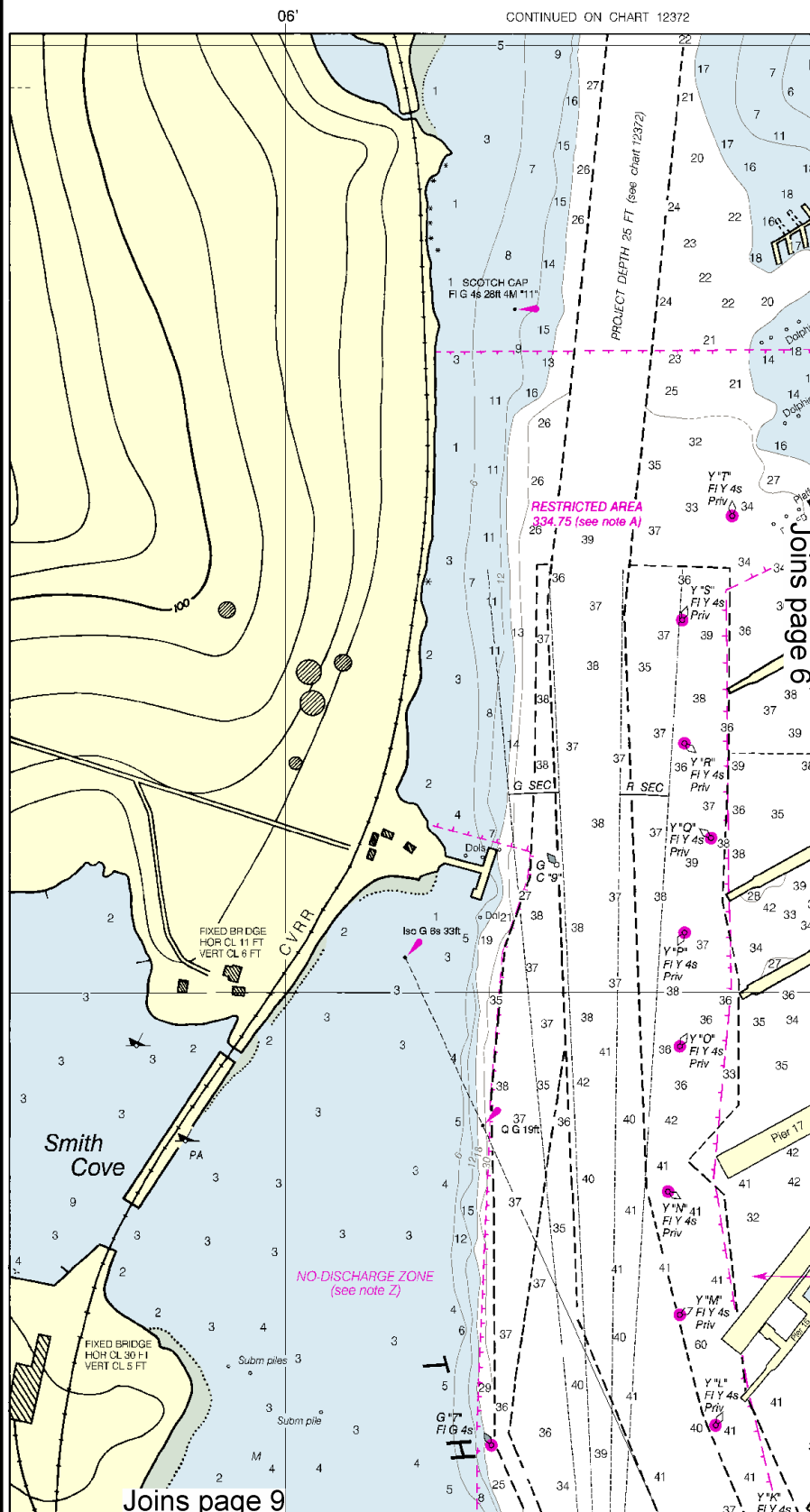
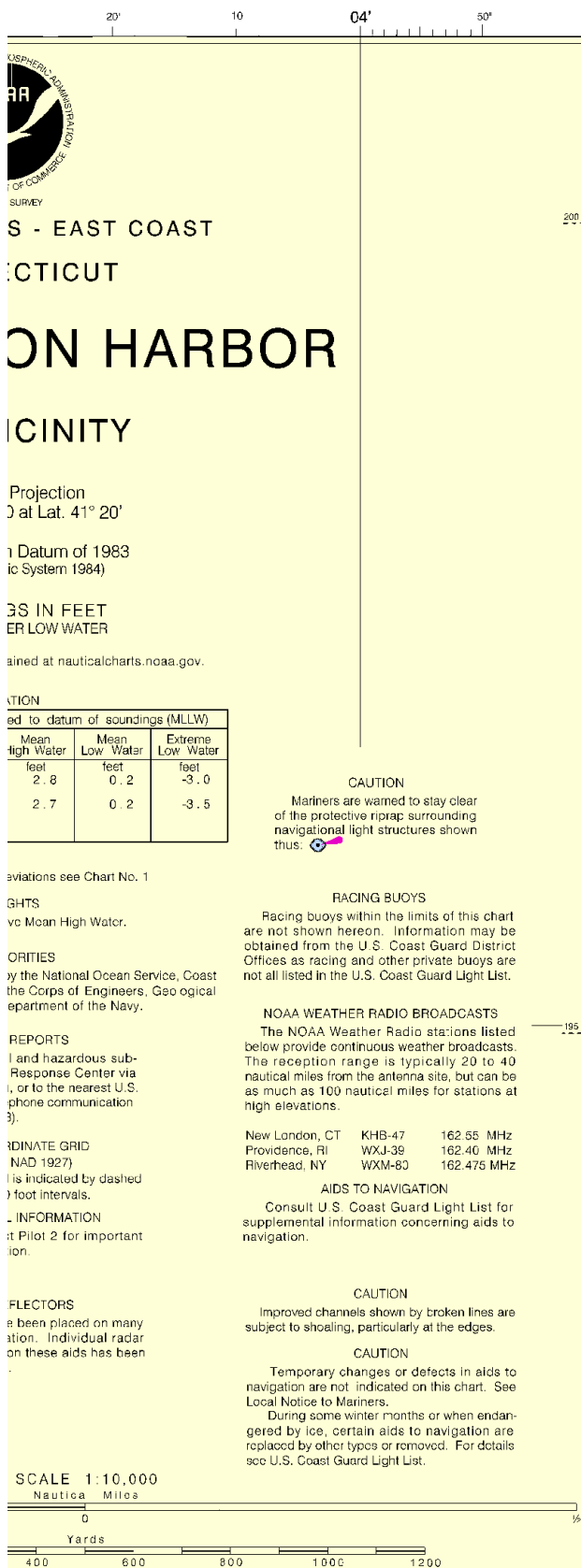


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2002	100
2003	100
2004	100
2005	100
2006	100
2007	100
2008	100
2009	100
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2017	200
2018	200
2019	200

PRINT ON DEMAND CHARTS

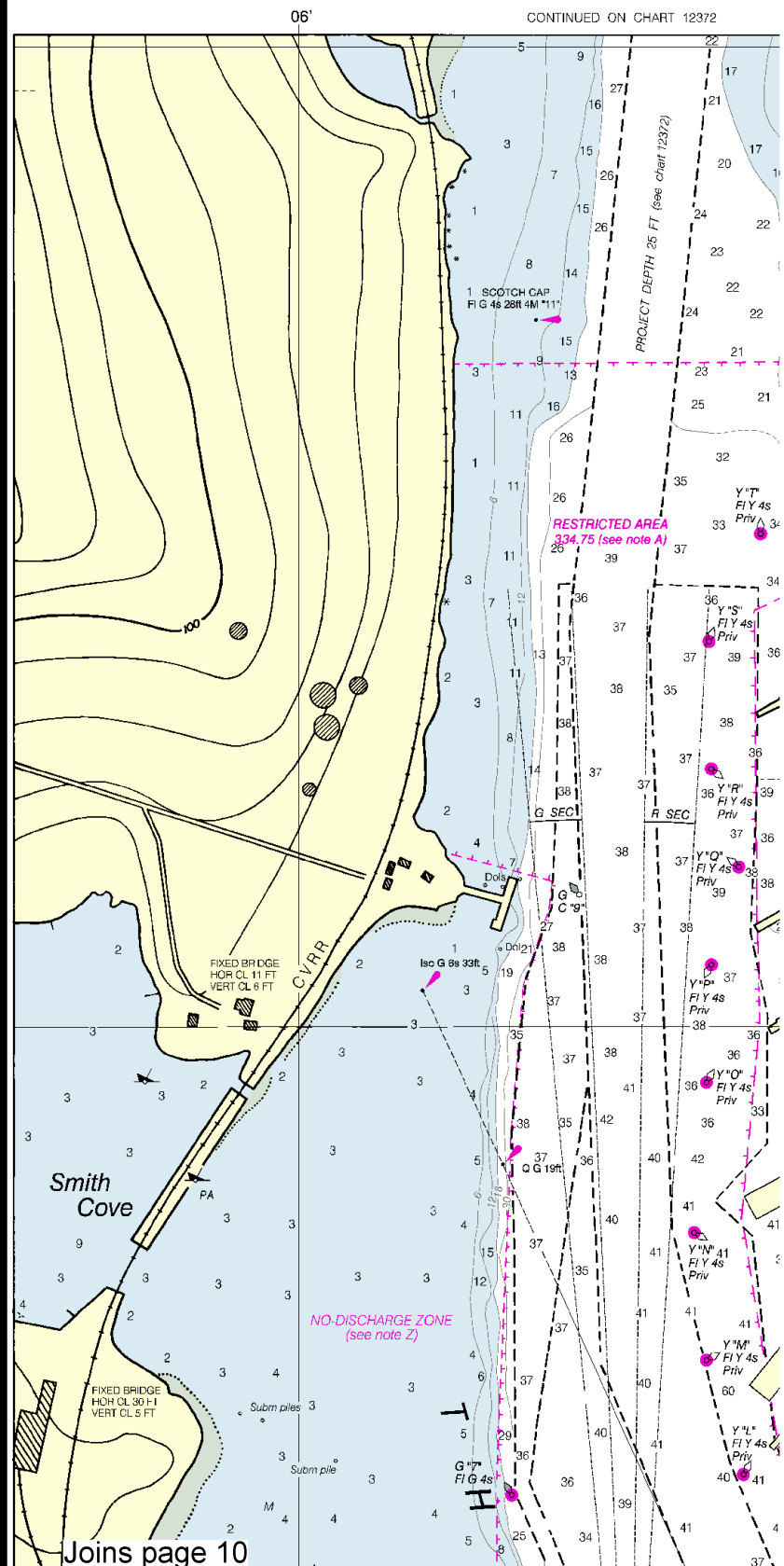
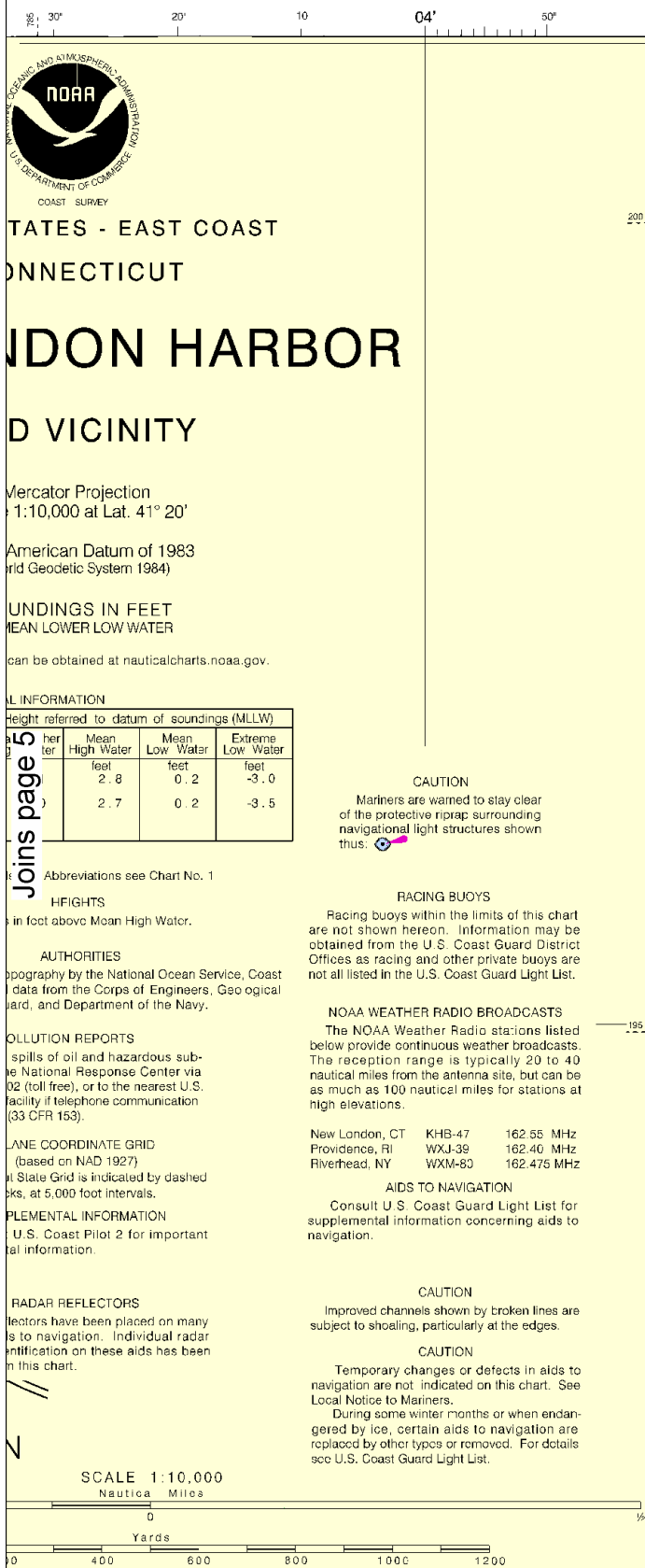
offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners re printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4863, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

Formerly C&GS 293, 1st Ed., Feb 1901 C-1932-371 KAPP 2143



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Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New
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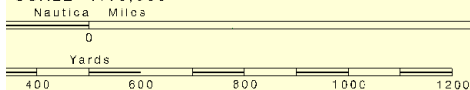
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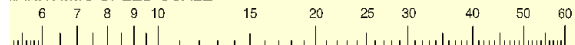
7

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SCALE 1:10,000



ARITHMETIC SPEED SCALE



run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place nits per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.147 (see note A)

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta

A B C E GENERAL ANCHORAGES

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CAUTION

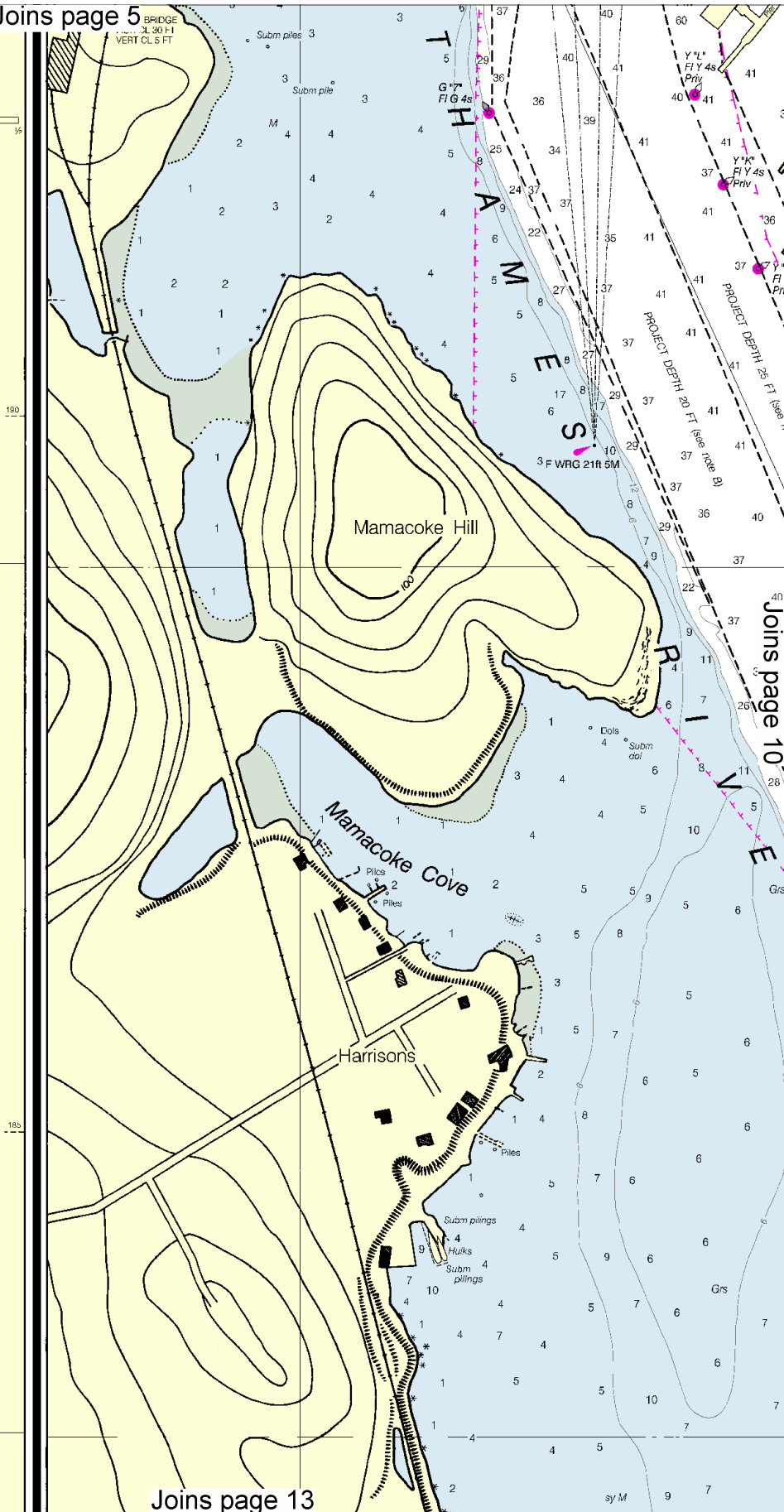
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

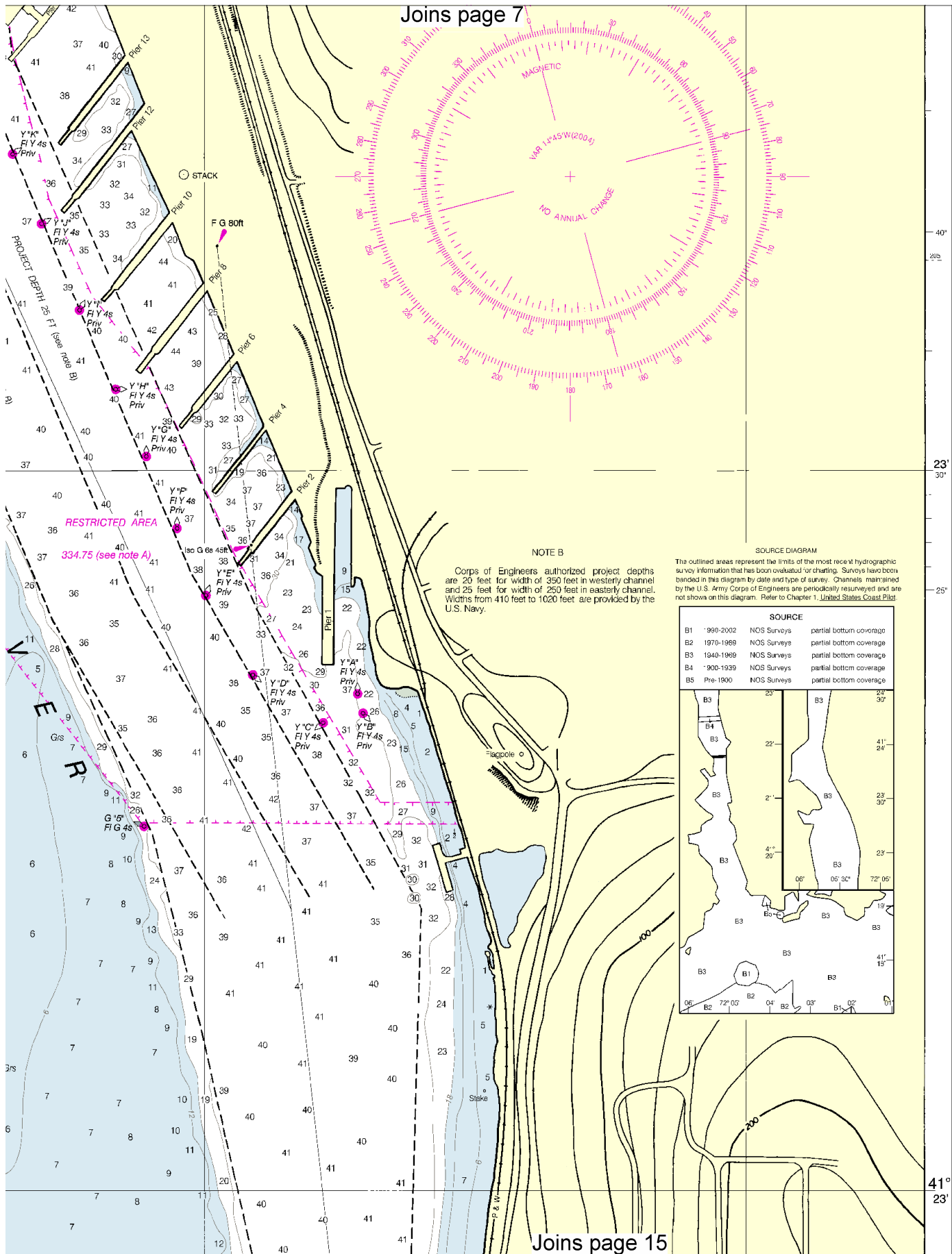
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Joins page 5



Joins page 13

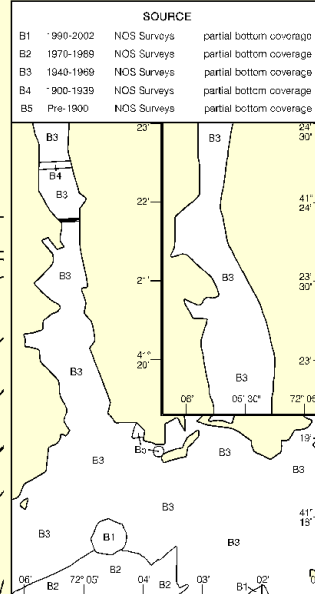


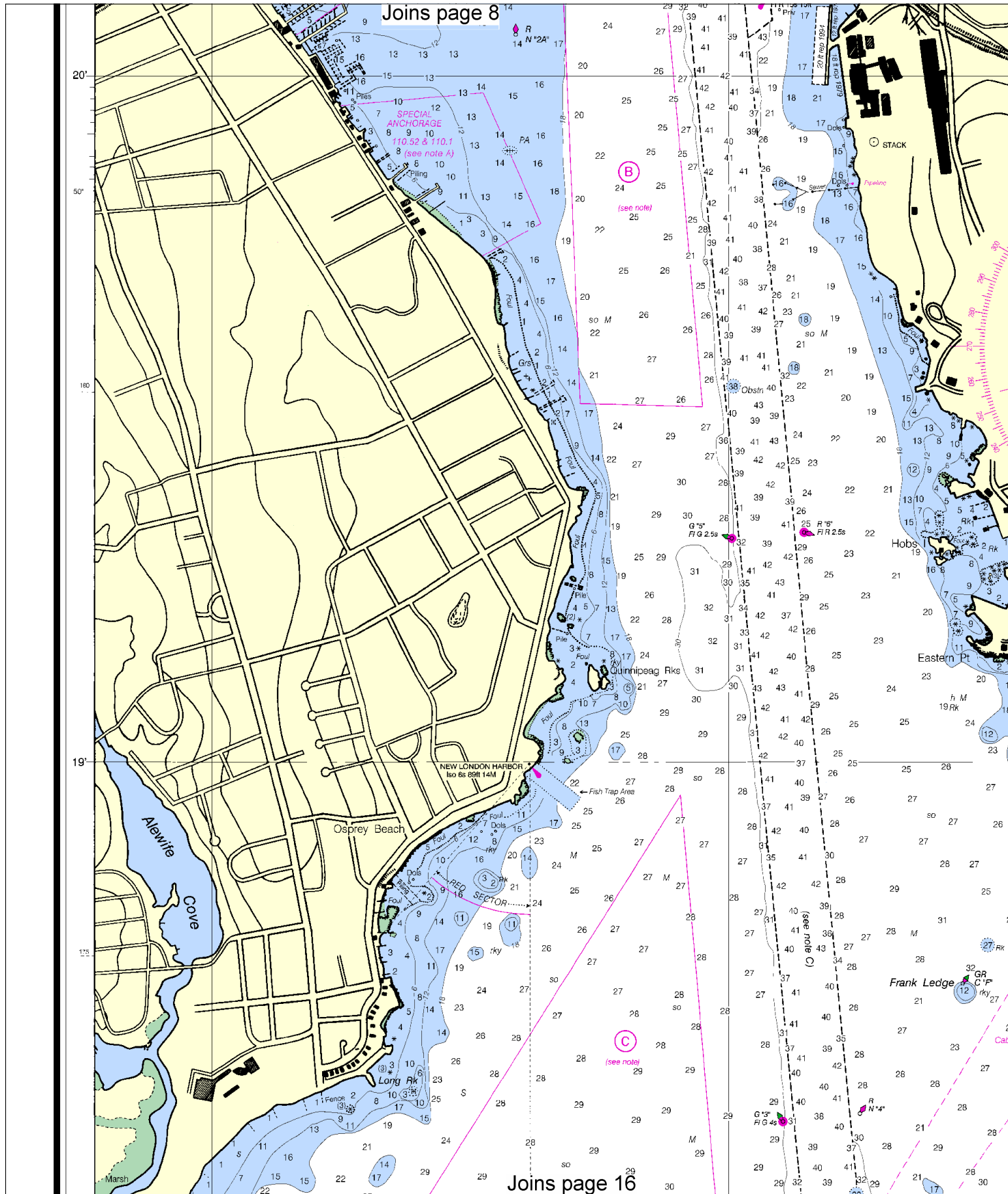
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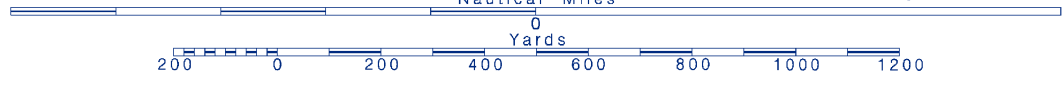




12



Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 — See Note on page 5.



Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

Joins page 9

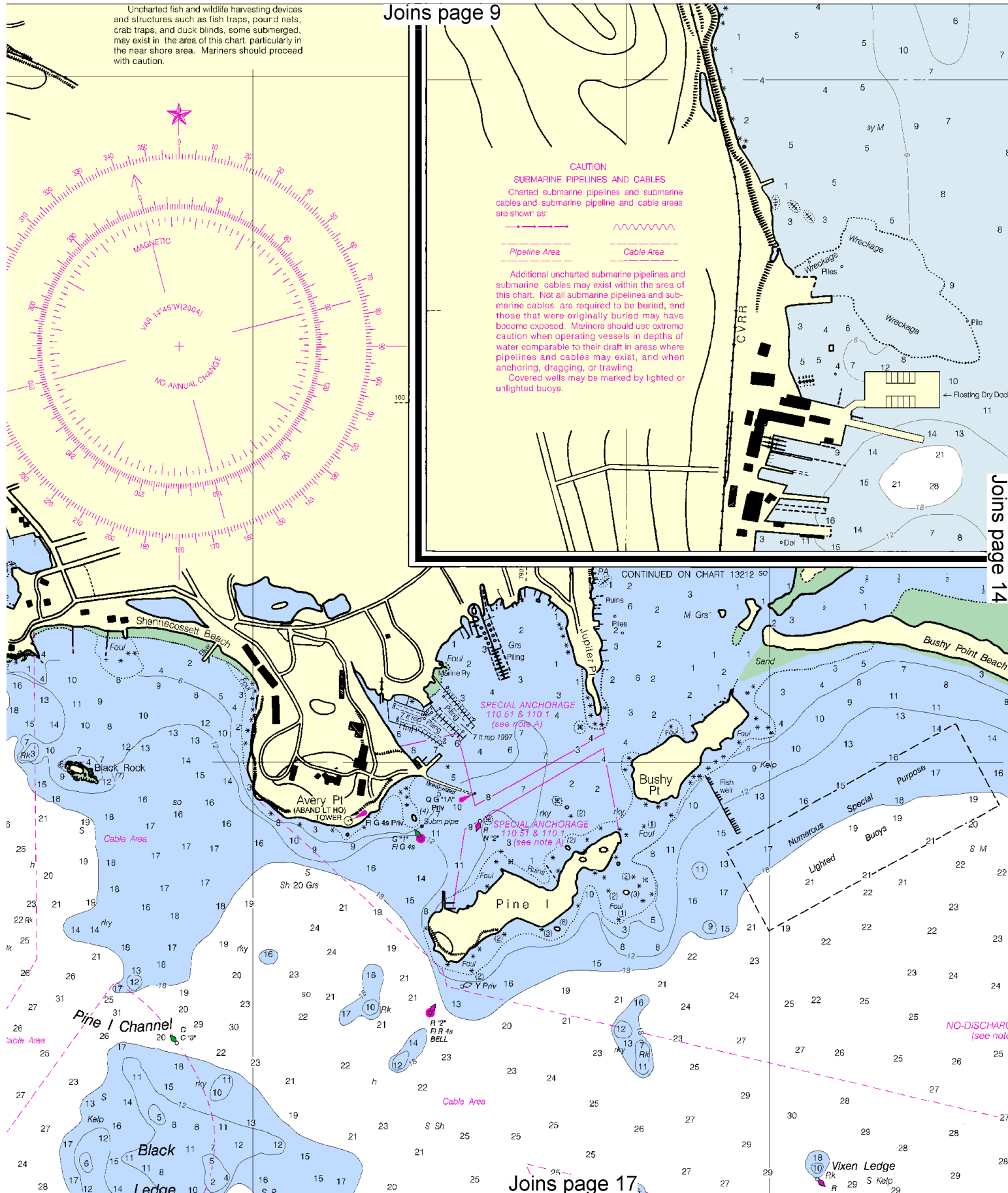
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 14



Joins page 17

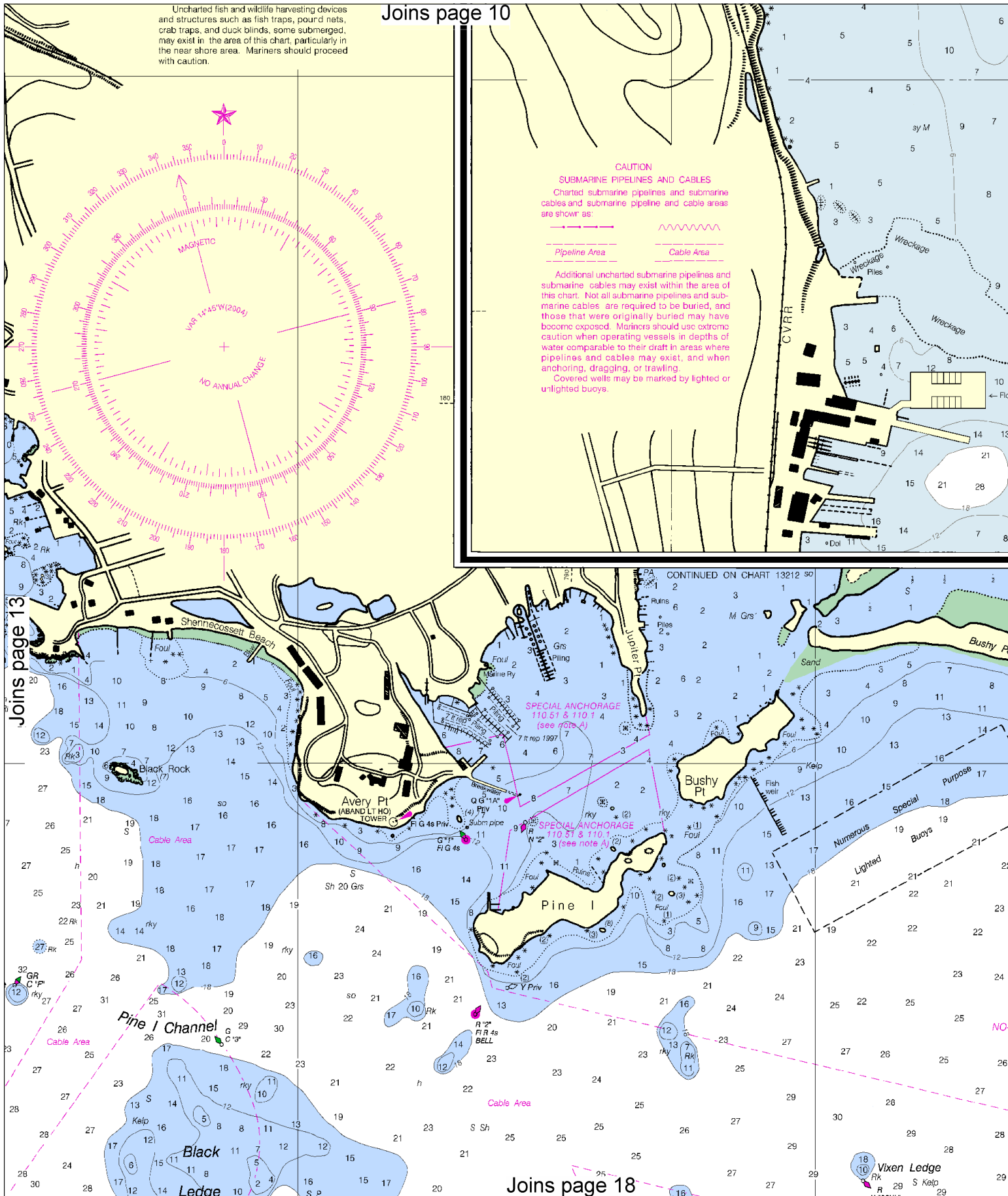
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

Joins page 10

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14

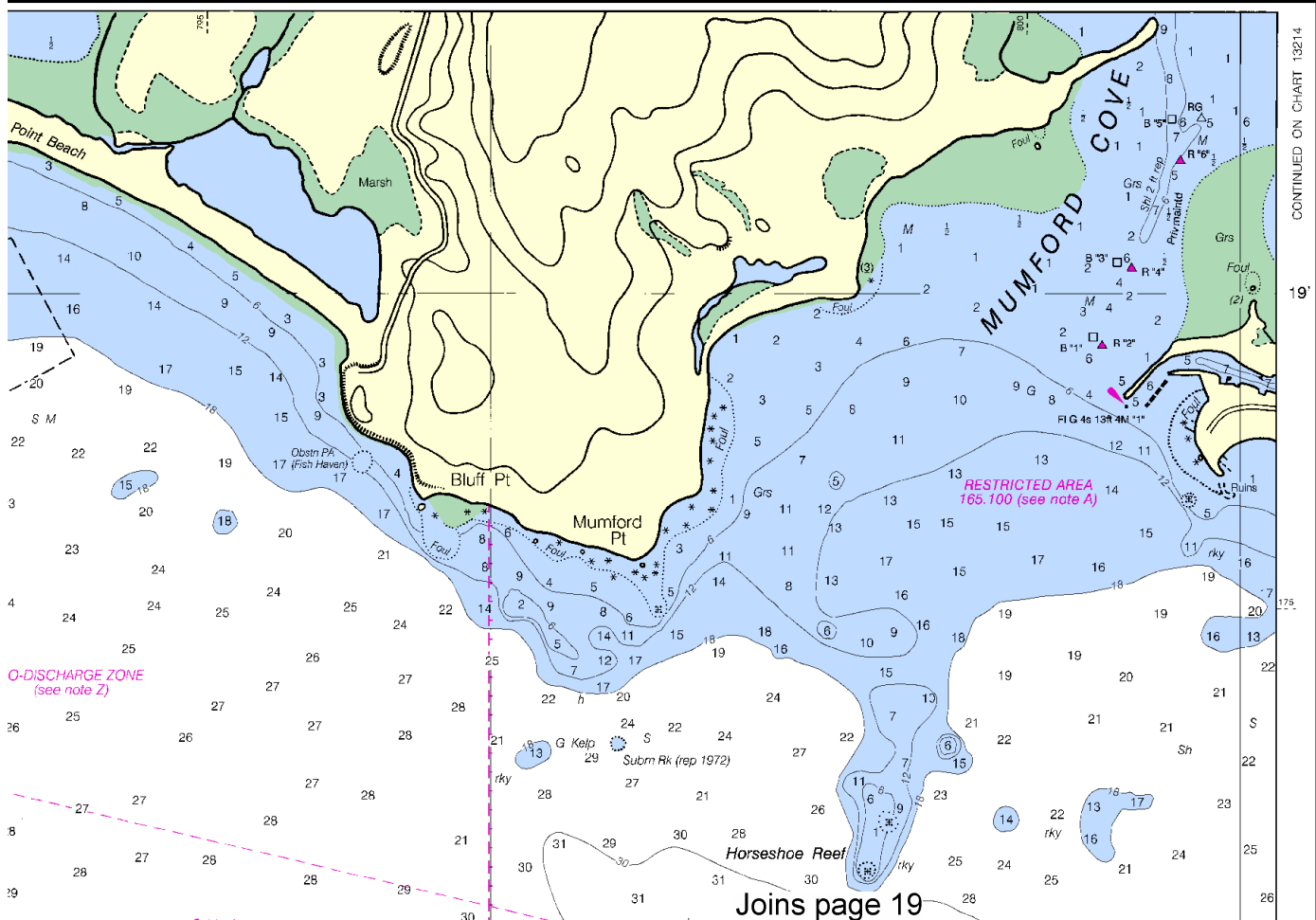
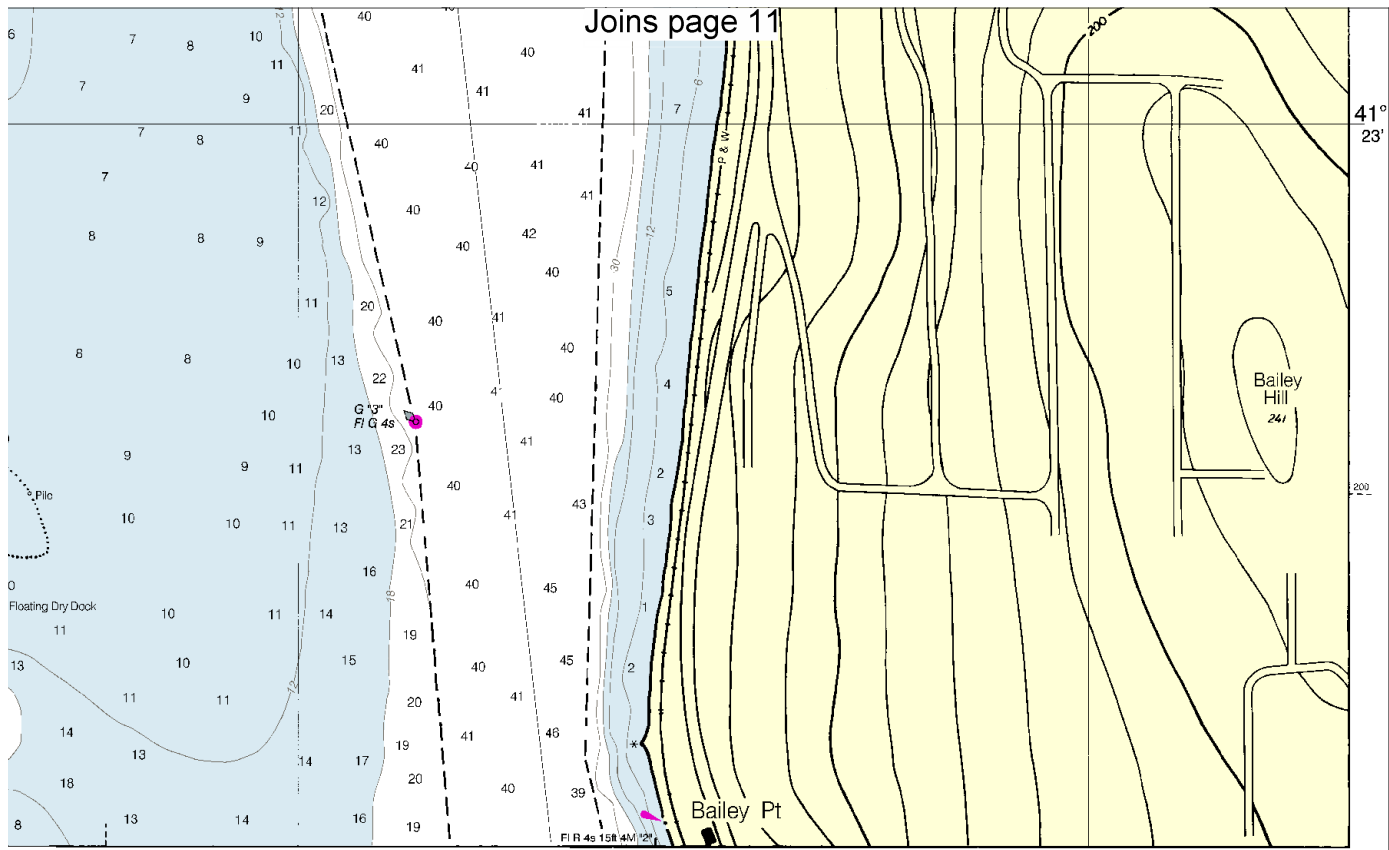


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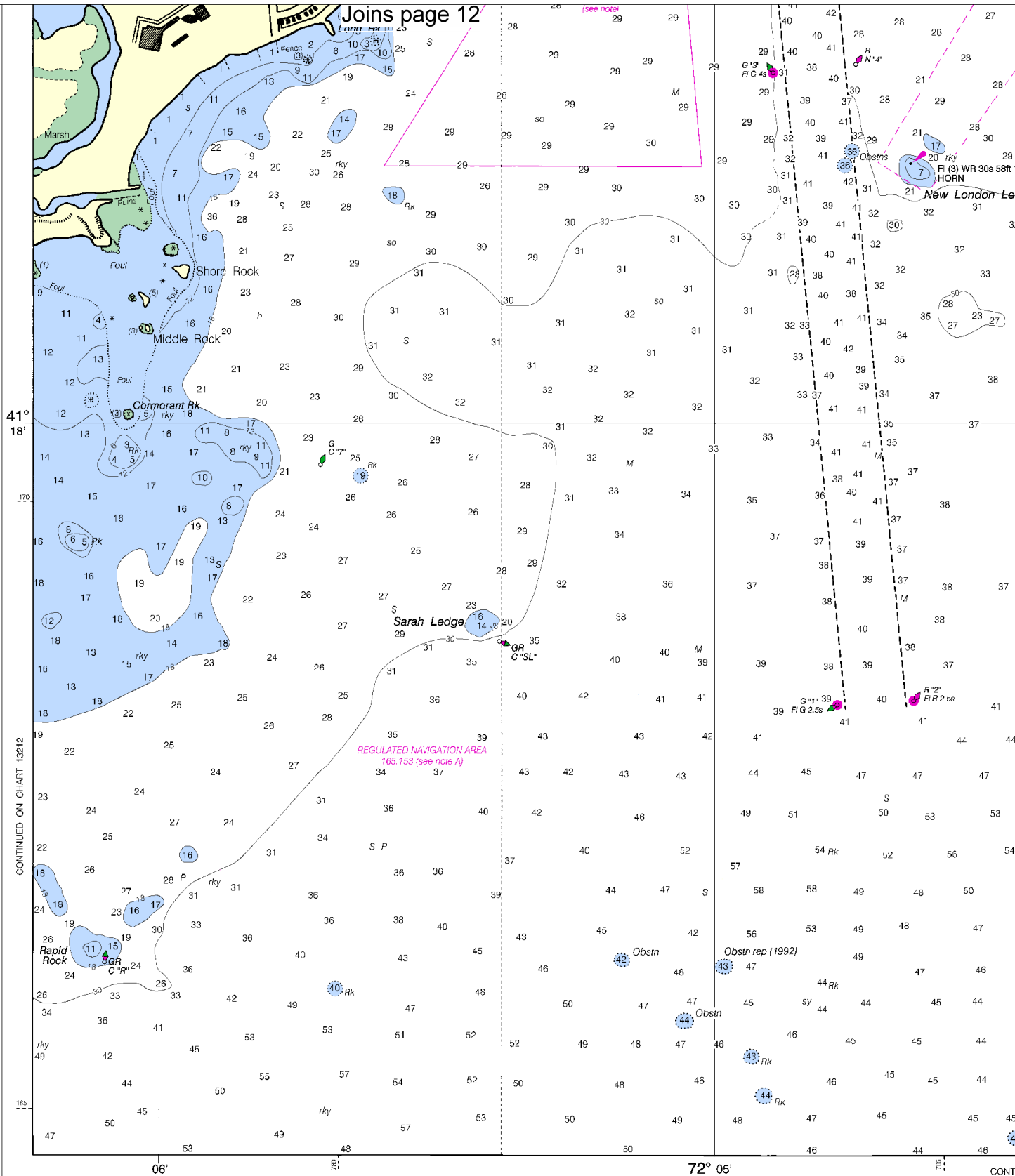
SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 12

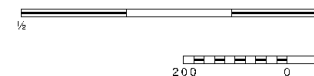


41st Ed., Mar./04 ■ Corrected through NM Mar. 13/04
Corrected through LNM Feb. 24/04

13213

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.



16

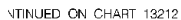


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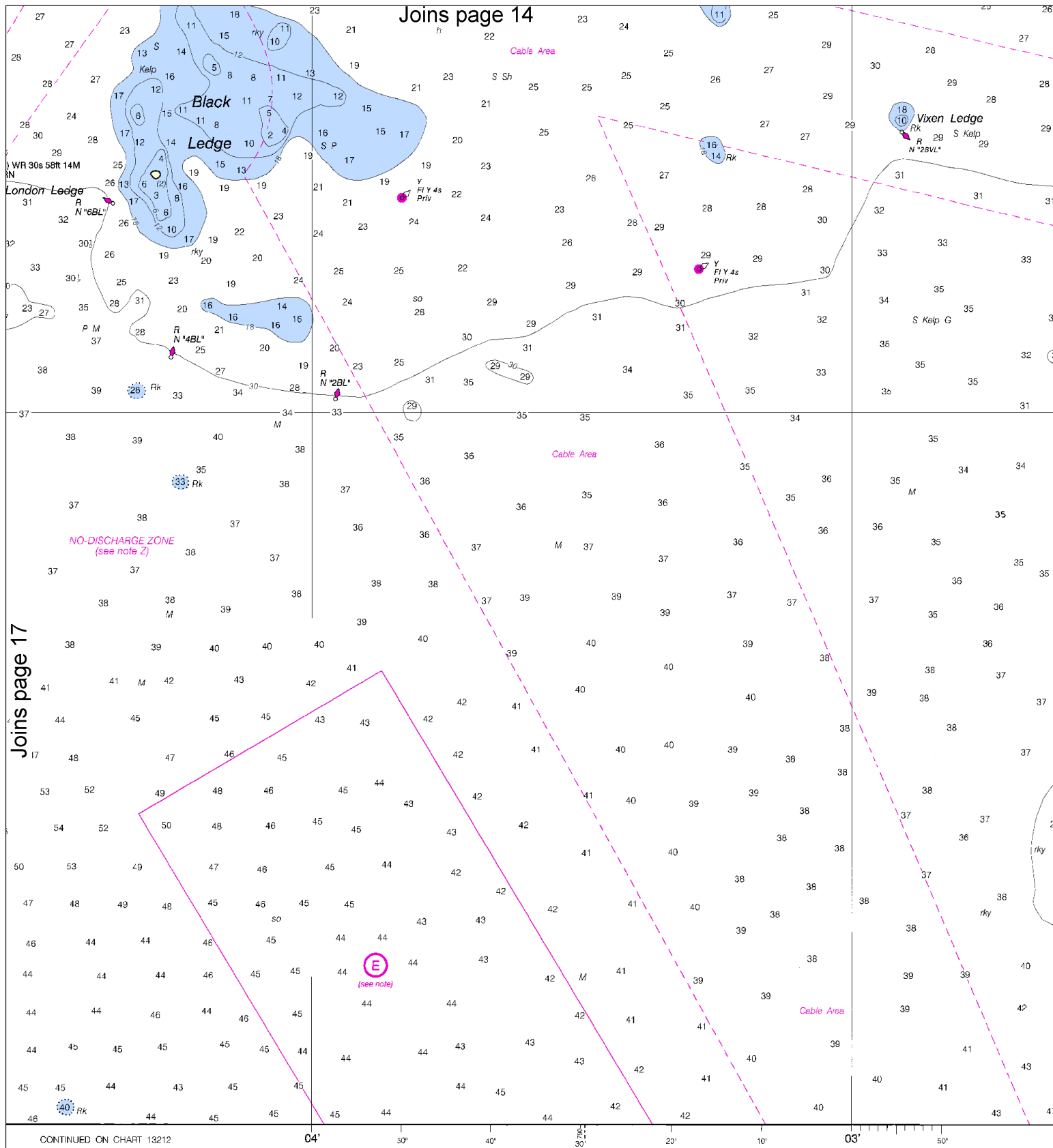
SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





SOUN



Joins page 17

CONTINUED ON CHART 13212

04' 30' 40' 30' 20' 10' 03' 50'

SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Miles

0 1/2

Yards

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Published at Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

COAST SURVEY

SO

18

North

Printed at reduced scale. —SCALE 1:10,000—

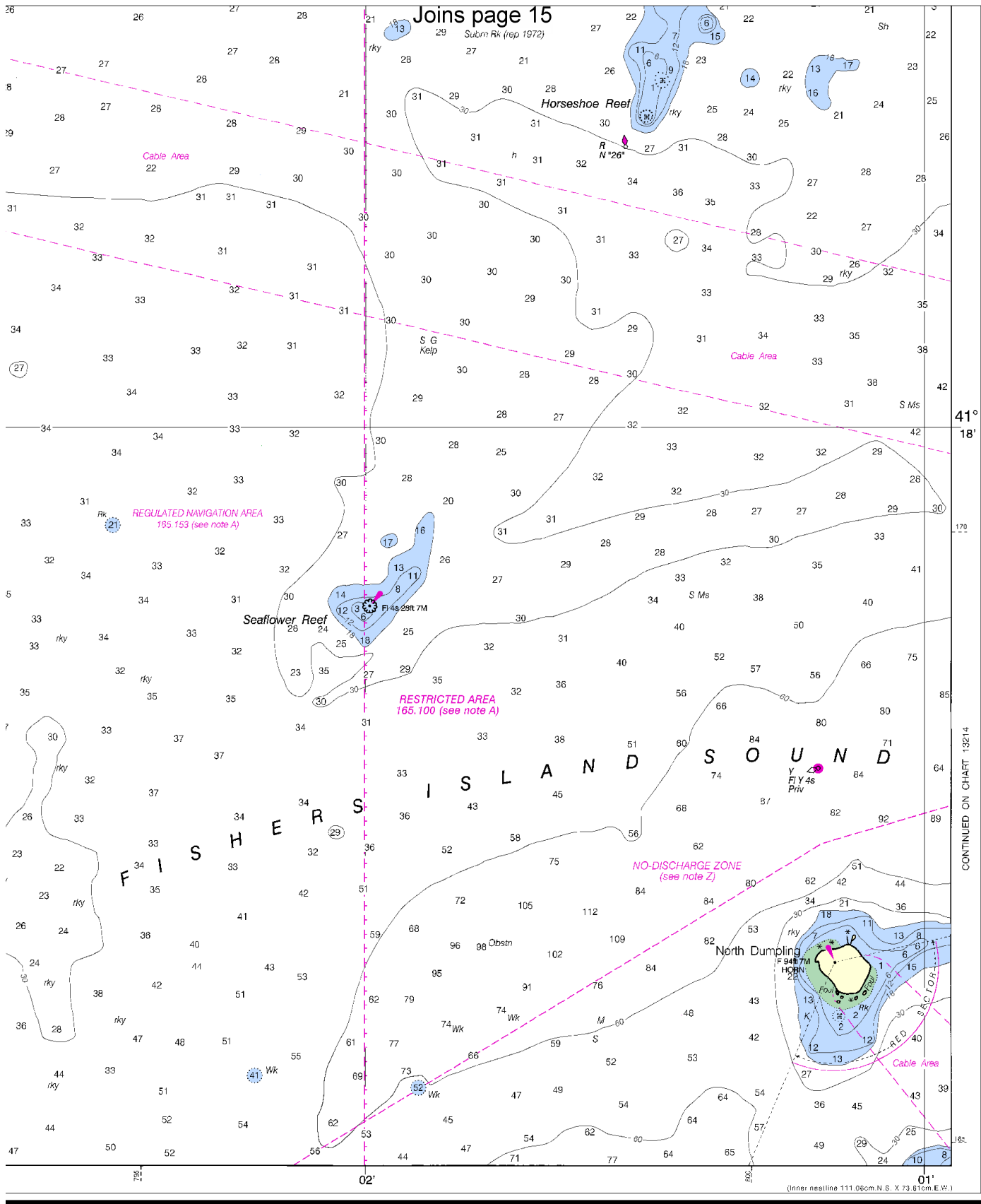
Nautical Miles

0 1/2

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1
2	12	2
3	18	3
4	24	4
5	30	5
6	36	6
7	42	7
8	48	8
9	54	9
10	60	10
11	66	11
12	72	12
13	78	13
14	84	14
15	90	15
16	96	16
17	102	17



ED NO. 41



NSN 7642014010415
NSA REFERENCE NO. 13A413213

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

New London Harbor and Vicinity
SOUNDINGS IN FEET-SCALE 1:10,000

13213

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard MSO Long Island Sound – 203-468-4404

Coast Guard New London – 860-442-4471

Environmental Protection Specialist – 203-468-4520

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENC[®]s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC[®]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC[®]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNC[™]s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC[™]s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC[™]s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.

